Greeks

Religion

God

Zeus — king of the gods

Apollo — god of art & of the sun

Poseidon — god of the ocean

Pluto — god of the underworld

Ares — god of war

Aphrodite — goddess of love

Athena — goddess of wisdom

Artemis — goddess of hunting & the moon

Demeter — goddess of plants & the harvest

Greeks explain the changing of the seasons — as depending on when Demeter's daughter returned to her from the underworld.

Nike — goddess of victory

People

Priestess — Oracle — a message transmitted through the priests or priestess @ a holy place.

Poets

Homer — lived around the mid 8th century — major works — The Iliad / The Odyssey

Hesiod — around 700 BCE — major works — The Theonogy / Works & Days

Sports & Games

Sporting competitions

Reason to held — to honor the gods because — the Greeks — Saw — strength / speed / sporting skills — Believed that — victory was a sign of their favor

Most important Games — Olympics

Reason of Name — named after Mount Olympus.

Events before the Game — any wars were suspended to allow athletes from all over the Greek world to compete.

Place — Olympia

Gymnasion's purpose — Train athletes for the different sports. / Teach — Philosophy / Literature / Music

Government

System — Oligarchy — a system of government where a small group rules.

Cities

Doric

Sparta

Location — most important state — in the mountains of south west Greece. — 'Peloponnesian League' — The group of states who allied with Sparta

People

Children — Education

Boys — Taught — Fighting skills / Toughness / Endurance

Girls — Taught — Gymnastics / Duties to Sparta by the state

Each 7 years old male child was sent away from his family to military school

living in communal barracks until 30

Soldiers — important because they were needed to control the slave population, who vastly outnumbered the Spartan population.

Life — Simple life encouraging — prevent — jealousy / division — encourage — loyalty

Athens

Location — Situated on the coast.

Trading City Characteristics — produced some goods — had valuable silver mines — needed to import — timber for building ships / other sources of food since trees & grain grew poorly

Government System — 'demokratia' or democracy. — Democracy Politicians — Cleisthenes / Pericles — Citizenship Qualification — Both parents had to be Athenian.

Athenian system of democracy characteristics

Lottery — held to choose citizens to fill positions.

Assembly — Rights to — Vote & Speak

Have — Male citizens — The approximate proportion of male citizens to total population. — 10% — Time — met every 10 days. — Tasks — passed laws / decided on — War / Peace

ARCHONS — Legislature — Makes the laws / Executive — Carries out the decisions of the Legislature / Runs the government / Judiciary — Judges anyone accused of breaking the law — Juries of several hundred people judged those accused of crimes.

Don't Have — Women — Rights — couldn't own property / didn't take part in politics / Girls — did not go to school / Stayed @ home

Slaves — The approximate proportion of Slaves to total population. — One third (1/3)

the significance of slave-ownership for the development of Athenian society — city's citizens — Life — More — enjoyable / productive — Time — More to devote to — Politics / Scholarship / Philosophy / Art

Foreigner

Science

Architecture

Acropolis — a complex of buildings on the highest part of the city

Parthenon — Definition — a Temple to Athena — Character — The Athenians made the pillars of the Parthenon appear straight from the ground by — making them slightly bulge in the middle.

Scientist

Some scientific & mathematical knowledge — The Greeks inherited them from — Egyptian / Babylonian — THALES

Philosophers — PHILOSOPHY — comes from 2 Greek words — philos meaning 'love' / sophos meaning 'knowledge'

Socrates

Plato

Aristotle

Thales of Miletus — first Greek Philosopher. — He changed Greek thinking about nature by using reason & rejected myths about gods.

Medicine — Hippocrates — extended scientific thinking to medicine

Historians — HERODOTUS — History comes from 'Historia', the title of Herodotus' book, which means 'inquiries' or 'questioning'.

Herodotus

Thucydides

Playwrights — Ancient Greek Theatre — The form of traditional Greek theatre featured 1 actor & a chorus or group of supporting actors. / Plays were tragedies or comedies with the main actor playing different characters.

Aeschylus

Sophocles

Euripides

Aristophanes

478 BCE

History

500 BCE — The Persian Empire was a threat to Greece by 500 BCE because — it wanted to conquer — Greece / Greek — PERSIANS

Darius crossed the Hellespont to conquer — Thrace / Macedonia

Darius

490 BCE — The Persian king, invaded the Greek mainland — to punish the Greeks for their rebellion in Ionia.

Greek states allied to fight the Persian invasion — Athens / Plataea / Sparta — Spartan troops were too late to fight the Persians because — they were celebrating a religious festival.

The Greeks "Athenians" defeated the Persians "Darius" in Philippides at the Battle of — Marathon — Hoplite — the name for a Greek foot soldier. / Phalanx — a long block of soldiers about eight men deep that charged into the enemy.

480 BCE — It was crucial for the Persians to punish the Greeks for their resistance. — The Persians invaded Greece again in 480 BCE because

The courses of the battles of the war — First, the Battle of Thermopylae took place, where the Persians " Xerxes" defeated the Greeks on land — Leonidas — a Spartan General / died in an outnumbered fight @ the Battle of Thermopylae.

Second, won the Battle of Salamis, where the Greek Fleet defeated the Persian Fleet. — Themistocles — Athenian general @ the Battle of Salamis. / He defeated the Persians "Xerxes" by / Leading them into a small strip of water & attacking the small groups of Persian ships that came through.

431 BCE — Peloponnesian War — After Athens was destroyed — the Spartans & other southern Greeks wanted to retreat to the narrow isthmus of Corinth.

break out between Athens & Sparta because — Athens leveraged a colony of Corinth, a Spartan Ally. / Athens ordered that no other city should trade with Megara. / Sparta watched the growth of Athenian power with alarm.

The war lasted so long because — the Spartans had a strong army & the Athenians had a strong navy.

404 BCE — The Spartans won in the end — when the Athenian fleet was defeated & Athens was blockaded Athens surrendered because it was starving.

338 BCE — King Philip II of Macedonia was significant because — he developed a new Macedonian Army with a cavalry / he captured many of the cities of central Greece / Defeated a united Athenian & Theban army

336 BCE — Philip II died — his son, Alexander III, better known as Alexander the Great, succeeded him

334 BCE - 332 BCE — The route of Alexander's conquests and the main battles he fought?

- In 334, Alexander planned to invade Persia.
- He crossed into Asia Minor & defeated the Persian Army on the Granicus River.
- Marched south & liberated many Greeks cities.
- Alexander defeated another Persian Army at the Battle of Issus.
- Marched south & captured Tyre & Gaza.
- In 332 BCE reached Egypt & conquered Egypt – Alexander proclaimed Pharaoh.
- Marched East into Persia & defeated Darius at Gaugamela.
- Marched further east & defeated smaller kingdoms.
- Defeated King Porus at the Hydaspes River.

323 BCE — Persepolis — Alexander's army burnt down the royal palaces in revenge for the burning of Athens by Xerxes.

Event — Alexander turn back from his eastward march

324 BCE — Place — river Hyphasis

Reason — Alexander's troops mutinied.

323 BCE — Alexander — Alexander's army began to resent him because

- He became arrogant & quarrelsome
- He began to adopt some new traditions of Persian Kingship
- He forced his commanders to marry local women
- He increased his army by adding Persian troops

Event — Death

Place — Babylon

Age — 32 years old.

Empire — His son was only a baby & therefore too young to succeed his father. / The leading generals fought among themselves / split up

280 BCE — 3 main states emerged — Macedonia-Greece / Mesopotamia-Persia. / Egypt — Hellenism! — to be influenced by Greek — Language / Culture / Beliefs

XMind | Trial Mode